The Washington Times

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916. THE CROOKED BACHELORS

The police of Cleveland, studying manifestations of criminology, have found that 90 per cent of crooks are bachelors; and the discovery is announced to a waiting world that may be expected to pay not the slightest attention.

Maybe it is true. But there will be lingering suspicion that general conclusions have been based on a quite too narrow range of observation. What bachelor lies about going to the club or sitting up with a sick friend? He doesn't need to lie; he goes and stews himself, or plays one-cent anterior-is that the technical name?-from pay time Saturday until church hour Sunday, without a quaver of the conscience or the suspicion that he must compound his offense with a distortion of the

If the bachelors are the criminals, and the married men possess monopoly of the virtues, then indeed has a tremendous injustice been done. The belief is well-nigh universal that the married men are the specialists in white lies, which lead to light-gray, and then gray, then brown, and finally black ones.

Still, the Cleveland inquiry may be correct in its conclusions. Perhaps the man who is ugly enough not to be able to accumulate a wife, or who is selfish enough actually to prefer to live alone, is at least deserving of is quite possible that affairs would some suspicion.

CURING TUBERCULOSIS?

A Japanese physician is seriously believed, by people who know and understand most about it, to have found a cure for tuberculosis. He employs an injection of a double salt of copper and cyanide of potassium. Hundreds of cases have been treated with wonderful results. Moreover, these results are now attested by people who were skeptics in the beginning. Dr. Simon Flexner and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research are profoundly moved, if not convinced.

It is rather a curious fact that this cure, if such it be, will not command the attention that once would have been accorded to it, simply because the world now recognizes tuberculosis as one of the diseases that can be prevented, and that in early stages can be cured, by Affairs, to sacrifice about everything right living. First of all the specifics, is plenty of fresh air. Live out of doors; sleep out of doors, don't take too much exercise, but take all of it their scheme is not wanted. They in the nen.

when two or three generations of lactic effectiveness and the physical satisfaction of sleeping out of doors. Sleeping porches and motor cars, twin inducements to using God's fresh air most effectively, will do more to suppress tuberculosis than any cures applied after the disease has gained lodgment.

MR. HUGHES AND SUFFRAGE

In declaring for the Federal constitutional amendment for the establishment of woman suffrage, Mr. committee be taken over by men Hughes wins a big point at the be- able to entertain sympathy with the ginning of the campaign. As they look back upon the record, the tations imposed by it. Democrats cannot but feel that their position is left most uncomfortable. For more than three years they have avoided committing themselves on the general suffrage proposition, while Mr. Wilson has protested that the subject is one for State rather than Federal determination.

The general result of Mr. Wilson's dalliance with the question is that he and his party have surrendered all the advantage of position to their opponents, when they might have held that advantage. Mr. Wilson wins the approval, it may be assumed, of such statesmen as the duty. In the present war the con-Hon. Tom Heflin; but precisely how queror has been so intent on conthat will help him in the suffrage States is not quite apparent. If He has taken from his victims very Mr. Wilson had taken the initiative largely of their food production, and when he had the opportunity, by declaring for the Federal amendment before his opponent had been named, he would have secured the credit for forcing the Republican party to take position alongside him, as it would the allies have passed supplies surely have done. Instead, he listened to the councils of toryism and deliberately surrendered his advantage. Now, if he accepts Mr. Hughes' lead and comes out for the Federal plan, he will have to admit that under stress of political necessity he had changed front. If he fails to do produce. this, he will lose all possible chance to carry any of the close States in

which women vote. The position of Mr. Hughes is the stronger because it follows the lead of his party's platform. The platform declared generally for suffrage. Mr. Hughes makes it specific in favor of the national procedure.

It becomes very certain, now, that edy; more sentimental than geo- that sentiment.

the women are soon to win their recognition. No matter which party shall carry the Presidential election, it is not conceivable that the passage of the resolution submitting the constitutional amendment can much onger be delayed. It will require some time to get that amendment ratified, for there is still a determined antagonism to it at the South; an antagonism that doubtless was largely responsible for the political mistake that Mr. Wilson has made. But this is one cause, comparable to that of popular Senatorial elections, that must be set down as certain to win in the end because it ought to win. The end is not now very far off, as time is beasured in such movements.

THE DISTRICT FISCAL CON-TROVERSY

The Senate, by a vote of 47 to 16almost three to one-has rejected the House provision, in the District appropriation bill, abolishing the half-and-half arrangement for division of costs of the local government between Federal and District revenues. It seems altogether probable that one of two things will now

Either the House will recede from its demand for this provision, or else there will be no District of Columbia appropriation measure this

In the former event, it may fairly be assumed that there will be another controversy on the same subject, with equally unfortunate results, at the next session of Congress; and if the Democrats continue in control of Congress after March 4 next that controversy may be expected to continue throughout the next Congress.

Nothing could be more unfortunate for Washington, unless it might be the adoption of a program definitely disastrous to the city's interests. It adjust themselves to almost any scheme that might be adopted, quite as well as they would move on under the present uncertainty. Washington has been the one sufferer by reason of the substantial deadlock over this one overshadowing question.

It would seem, in all reason, that the failure, after years of effort, to convince Congress that any radical change in this fiscal condition is desirable, ought to convince the promoters of this enterprise that their program will not carry. The time is come when the fight should be abandoned; when its agitators, if they are unwilling to accept the situation, should be deposed from the positions that give them power to keep the controversy alive.

Congress has persistently refused to accept the dictation of the group of irreconcilable antagonists of Washington, who have been willing, in the House Committee on District else in order to press their propagentlemen might well conclude that Tuberculosis will go out of fashion If they are not satisfied to give servwould do well to accept the verdict. ice to the general interests of the people have learned both the prophy- Capital under the present system, and if they cannot get that system changed, they should gracefully step down and out. There is no pressing necessity for Chairman Johnson and his colleagues in advocacy of a new fiscal arrangement, to continue on the District Committee. They have secured their verdict, and it is a negative one, so far as Congress is concerned. It would be self-respecting and fair if now they would step out and let the domination of that system, and to understand the limi-

THE STARVATION OF POLAND

If civilization makes up the balance sheet, at the end of this war, from which shall be determined by whom and in what amounts indemnities shall be paid, it is reasonable to assume that somebody will make good the expenditures in behalf of keeping starvation away from populations such as Belgium's, Serbia's, Poland's, and that of the northern provinces of France.

The conqueror is presumed under the old laws of war to attend to this quest that he has neglected the duty. practically everything of the industrial equipment. Instead of supplying the deficit he has increased it.

Belgium has been permitted to receive aid from the outside world; through their blockade, and the Germans have permitted it to reach the Belgian civilians, in some part; but on the other hand the Germans have deliberately taken away from the Belgians much of their own production, and more of their capacity to

Poland now comes forward, presenting an even more sorry case than that of Belgium. The world's capacify to be shocked was jaded The allies have their whole naval before the devastation of Poland demanded its thought. Poland has not been thought of for two or three koenig and his brave men deserve

graphical. It has been pitied for the roes borne by people now long dead. The people of today, some under-Austrian, some under Russian, some under German rule, have been unable to get their plight visualized.

Yet there were, when this war started, more people in Old Poland than ever during Poland's national life. Probably there were more than in any country of Europe, aside from Russia, in Napoleon's time. And never since Tamerlane has a great region been ravished as Poland has

Starvation stares into the gaunt face of what is left of Poland. Again, it is the obligation of the central powers to care for the Polish population in the regions they control. They cannot do it; the question is whether they will permit anybody else to do it. The allies are willing to let the outside world send help, if they can get the proper guarantees that it will not be diverted to the aid of their enemies. In any possible case, some of it will be so diverted; all of it will relieve the economic burden that the Teuton powers must bear. The allies are willing to permit this, in the name of humanity; and it is nobly to their credit that they are. But they are not willing directly to contribute to the maintenance of the Germanic army by permitting food to pass through their blockade and be used to maintain German and Austrian armies. So they propose that American authority, in behalf of a neutral administration, shall handle supplies allowed to go to Poland. If that permission shall be denied, it will represent the assumption, by the central empires, of responsibility for the greatest tragedy of all that this war has brought.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

It is reported that the first 100,000 votes of members of the great railroad labor brotherhoods have been counted, and that they are overwhelmingly in favor of a strike that would tie up the transport system of the country.

New York city faces the threat of a strike that would suspend the regular and orderly operation of its trolley lines.

There can be no two opinions about the disaster that would follow railroad tie-up at this time. Nor much less uncertainty about

the proportions of the calamity that an intramural transit strike would cause in the metropolis. Have men the right to inflict such

disaster on whole communities? That is something that must be answered before long. It will be anwered if there is a general railroad

strike; and there can be only one

answer. Of course, the public must contribute something, if special classes of workers give up the right to defend their interests with the most efficient weapon. There must be assurance ganda of fiscal "reform." Those that justice will be done, in wages and conditions of service. Legislative and administrative machinery must be provided. It must be of the right kind. It must insure a square deal to the men who make

public services possible. But there must not be possibility for such calamities as are now perfectly possible.

THE DEUTSCHLAND HOMEWARD BOUND

No matter what sympathies may be entertained in connection with the war, there must be a well-nigh universal sympathy for the brave crew of the Deutschland, sailing bravely away in their fragile craft, to risk the unknown wiles of a powerful enemy supremely determined to bring disastrous end to their great adventure.

Outside the Virginia capes hovers force of cruisers and destroyers, scouts, aeroplane tenders, and the like, to locate and seize or sink the underground merchantman. Every device that ingenuity could produce, forhunting down an undersea boat, has been brought into action. Ingenuity has been pitted against ingenuity. The Deutschland has been painted in green and sea-foam white, so that when she submerges she may fade into the colors of her native element and be as nearly undiscover-

able as possible. If the Deutschland fails, the campaign of undersea merchant shipping s likely to be marked a failure, at least for the term of this war. If she succeeds, it will be the success of the most appealing and successful adventure, from the purely spectacular point of view, that the war has developed. In no case will the ultimate effects on the European struggle be very large or lasting; but there is no doubt that the ability of one such merchantman to cross and recress the Atlantic would in-

spirit the central powers. It is always to be remembered that the Deutschland will meet her greatest risk when she undertakes to plow her way through the narrow and shallow waters of the North Sea, into a German port. There is no three-mile limit, no regulation of neutral rights, to be observed there.

power in readiness for her. On one point, at least, there will generations as exactly a country; it to get out of their adventure with has been the reminiscence of a trag-

With Due Credit

The Mocking Bird. He didn't know much music When first he came along: an' all the birds were wonderin'

They primped their feathers in the sun An' sung their sweetest notes; An' music jest come on the run From all their purty throats!

But still that bird was silent In summer time an' fall: He jest set still an' listened. An' he wouldn't sing at all!

But one night when them songsters Was tired out an' still.

An' the wind sighed down the valley

An' went creepin' up the hill.

When the stars was all a-tremble In the dreamin' fields o' blue, An' the daisy in the darkness Felt the falling o' the dew— There come a sound o' melody
No mortal ever heard,
An' all the birds seemed singin'
From the throat o' one sweet bird!

Then the other birds went Mayin'
In a land too fur to call:
Fer there warn't no use in stayin'
When one bird could sing fer all
Frand L. Stanton, in Atlanta Con

"Are you looking forward to the summer with pleasant anticipation?" ad ed the optimistic cit-

"Yes indeed," replied the pessimistic person. "A great many people I'm tired of looking at will go out of town for the summer."-Birmingham Age-Herald.

Want a Cow?

For Sale—One large red cow, three-eighths mule and five-eighths wildcat. She usually goes on a visit every sum mer, but she is very much attached to her home at present by means of a log chain. Any person wishing to buy her I will throw in fifty feet of two-inch rope and an old ax. Would like to sell whip Mexico single-handed. Address Logan Nickerl, R. R. No. 8, Otumwa, Iowa.—Otumwa (Iowa) Review.

Safety First.

Mother, may I go take a swim?" "Oh, yes, my darling daughter, But there are sharks along the beach.
And sharks are in the water;
And if you want to take a swim,
And if you are not fooling,
You'll find the water in the tub
Is very safe and cooling."
—Houston Post.

The Militia.

may be that they haven't ever seen

It may be that they haven't ever seen a battlefield.
And they've never heard the screaming of a shell.
They've never thrown up trenches as a temporary shield.
Nor helped a wounded brother when he fell;
But they've donned their suits of khaki and their dusty blanket rolls.
And they're marching to the border feeling fit;
The good old Yankee spirit is now flaming in their souls
And they youthful breasts are full of Yankee grit.

They are sons of men and women who have taught them to be true,
There's an ancestry of valor in their veins They are followers of the heroes who once marched and fought in blue, They are children of the manhood-building plains. They have heard the call to duty and

for the Flags And the swing, is step they're taking shows their good old Yankee grit, And there isn't one among 'em that

You will find them with the good old Yankee grit;
They may seem a little awkward in their military ways,
But they've got the sort of pluck that does not guit.

—Detroit Free Press.

On With the Dance. A man has about as much chance to mjoy himself in Valdez, if he doesn't dance, as a wax dog chasing an asbetos cat through the infernal regions, and that's not stretching it a bit, at that: as from one to six dances a week are staged with unceasing regularity and unfailing intervals. But our people enjoy them.—Valdez, Alaska, Miner.

You are the twilight when the task is through, The restfuiness when the lorg day You are the dayspring and the sunrise The rose-dawn on the sky.

You are the blessed rain on desert sands. The river that redeems the wilderness The healing stream that runs through weary lands

You are the water when I faint with of the Progressive Bloc, as we paced thirst. thirst.
You are the food when I am famishing:
You are the drop of honey in the first
Wild flower of spring.

You are the azure herald of the spring. is long; My heart laughs back in rapture wel-

The first spring song. You are the Sabbath in the June of

The gracious autumn with fruition here, The harvest home. You are the strength when heart and soul are faint.

The only perfect rose without a sting;
Why hope to tell you all you are, my

For you are everything. Hart Wadsworth, in Springfield

Not In on the Gossip. "How does your wife like the

neighborhood? "Not very well as yet. You know she's not well enough acquainted with the other married women in the block to talk about them."—Detroit Free Press.

Way Today. The curfew tolls the knell of parting

Along the quiet lanes the cattle come; ne plowman puts his implements

The Second Year of the War

Allies Not Ready to Talk Peace, Except on Own Terms-Leaders Declare They Are Stronger Now Than Ever-Germany Willing to Treat, As She Believes She Has Won.

Peace is not near in Europe, according to views of the leaders in the various bellleerent countries—especially the entente allies. After two years of the bloodiest fighting in history the allies declare they are more determined than ever to continue the war until they have crushed the central powers. '

The Times today presents the fifth and last of the series reviewing the two years of the great war and especially the outstanding events of the past year now closing, together with the effect the gigantic struggle has had on the warring nations.

GERMAN VIEWS OF PEACE

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

United Press Staff Correspondent. BERLIN, July 5 (By mail).-Germany wants peace because she believes she has won the war. The allies don't want peace because they believe they will

The difference is between the "has won" and the "will win," and so long as there is this division the neutral diplomats in Berlin, the best informed neutral observers, declare there is no consibility of peace.

The people the world over are encour aged by peace talk, and at the end of two years of war they are ready to make peace, each on its own terms. So are the German officials, the British cabinet, and the government of France, but the public terms are such that an agreement could not now be easily

ing beaten back in France, and in Russia, and when Serbia was invaded, said to the public: "Don't mind these things; we will win ultimately."

The central powers have convinced the German people that every great military advance was a step toward victory and that because there have been so many of them the central powers have been victorious.

Peace Situation in Berlin.

That is the peace situation at the close of the second year of the war, according to the view in Berlin. It raises many questions. Would Wilson be acceptable as a mediator, or, if not Wilson, then the next President? Would Germany insist on the peace terms she has outlined?

The answers depend on coming events made.

The great difference between the allies and the central powers is that the central powers are open to impartial mediation, while the allies discourage the idea.

They will be influenced by military developments. The election in the United States will have its effect. Internal affeirs in the various countries will increase or modify the respective peace the idea. They will be influenced by military de-

There is a peace party in Germany. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg heads it. Some of the Conservative members of the Reichstag are his opponents. They know that if the chancellor makes peace now he will not insist on the annexation of Belgium and Poland, and that his terms will be "moderate."

The Conservatives lead the party which believes Germany has been decisively successful in this way, and they think Germany should dictate ironclad terms. They know the chancellor will never support their terms, so they are out to oust him.

The harder they fight the stronger the chancellor becomes. Bismarck had a snap compared to the chancellor's po-

chancellor becomes. Bismarck had a snap compared to the chancellor's position today. Bismarck had everything his own way, but his view of the world did not extend beyond the boundaries of the united German empire, which he founded.

founded.

Bo far as Germany is concerned, the President of the United States, whether he be Wilson or the Republican nominee, will be welcome as a peac mediator, provided he does not come forth with a definite program and demand peace along the lines desired by people in America.

BRITISH VIEWS OF PEACE

Public Often Disagrees.

nental servants don't always agree on

great questions. There has been much

British public and its govern-

By ED L. KEEN.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.) LONDON, July 12 (by mall)-This England is ready for peace now-on her own terms.

She is just as ready as she was th day after war was declared. weariness has not discouraged her the knowledge that every day's prolongation of the struggle means a bigher seal or decreased her determination to win what she went to war for.

The military reverses of the last year have stiffened her purpose to accom-plish a peace that will remove forever the "menace of Prussian militarism."

Yes, there is a peace-at-any-price party in England. But its members are negligible, its influence is nil. Some half dosen of them are in Parliament because there has been no general election since war began.

As proof of this, witness the special election in Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales, the red-hottest socialist constituency in all Britain. Keir Hardie, ever

they rushed to answer it,

Oh, it may be they're not finished in the school of fighting arts, And the regulars riay leat 'em at a

drill;
But the good old Yankee courage now
is throbbing in their hearts,
And you bet they'll do their duty
with a will.
And along the Texan border where the

lobby.

-Detroit Free Press.

ognize themselves defeated. We

Press Upholds Words. The French press without a dissent ing voice, upheld these words. Prime Minister Briand within a week publicly confirmed the position of M. Poincaire

a consistent peace advocate, had represented Merthyr Tydvil in Commons for fifteen years. When he died his seat was contested by two members of the Labor party. Stanton and Winstone, the latter a Hardle pacifist.

Stanton had the nerve to tell the coal miners he was for continuing the war to the finish, even if it meant conscription twice over and they elected him by a vote of 10.2% to 6.0%. If Morrell, Snowden, Trevelyan, Outhwalte, Pringle, or Mason, all from far less radical constituencies, should stand for re-election, there can be little doubt as to the result. England is ready for peace on her own terms. England's terms are those of her allies. The general principles for which she is fighting have been repeat-edly stated. Only one of her specific terms which the allies indorse has been laid down; that is the restoration of

Belgium.

The German's chancellor's recent tentative offer to create a new Belgium, not a Franco-English vassal, but between whose people and the Germans there should be the collaboration of neighbors, brought a prompt and specific response from the British premier:

"We, the allies, are determined to see once more the old Belgium. She must not be allowed to suffer permanently from the wanton and wicked invasion of her freedom. That which has been broken must be repaired and restored."

FRENCH VIEWS OF PEACE

imposed by herself and her allies. Non-

other. ast quarter of the first two years of the war. France four times has said so A formal declaration by her president formal statement by her prime min ster, a spontaneous outburst in her Chamber of Deputies, and a great mani festation by the French people selves, all have said this, and France closed the second year of the war with an absolutely solid front for a peace for

May 14, at Nancy, President Poincaire

By HENRY WOOD.

United Press Staff Correspondent.

PARIS. July 5 (by mail).—France is open to the consideration of a peace based until our enemies rec.

Paris July 5 (by mail).—France is open to the consideration of a peace is assured, until our enemies rec.

Paris July 5 (by mail).—France is open to the consideration of a peace is assured, until our enemies rec.

Arising, he demanded the right to speak on "certain discourses pronounced recently in the name of France, some of which were not calculated to bring about peace. The two blocks of nations that have rushed at each other's

He got no further. The Chamber to a

onfirmed the position of M. Poincaire as that of the French government itself.

In refusing to accept the olive branch of diplomatic as a means of settling the war. France did not fear that in diplomatic negotiations with Germany she might be worsted. She is willing to let her victory in the Agadir case stand as a witness to her diplomatic superiority.

May 14, at Nancy, President Poincaire delivered perhaps the most remarkable address that ever fell from the lips of a French President. It crystallized the sentiments of the French on peace.

"We do not want our enemies to offer us peace," he declared, "but we want them to demand it of us. We do not want to accept the conditions they have to offer; we want to impose on them our own. We do not want a peace that will leave imperial Germany mistress to

RUSSIAN VIEWS OF PEACE

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS. United Press Staff Correspondent. PETROGRAD, July 5 (by mail) .-You can't write an article about seace in Russia." declared Sergius by Shidlovsky, ex-vice president of the third imperial Duma and president

"You can't, because there is but one thing to be said about it-one short, sharp, emphatic word-No! This sums up fairly well the atti-tude of the Russian people regarding the war which Russia expects. Unti peace on any other basis than an al-

lied victory. Two years of war waged under trying circumstances finds them more determined than ever. They feel that they have just begun The rarest fairest day when June is to fight, because they are just now getting organized for fighting.

Rumors of a separate peace with Russia have been spread with considerable frequency. It has been said that there is even a peace party here—that a considerable element among the population demands peace. I have failed to discover such a party or such an element.

Declared "German Lie."

"It is a German lie!" the president the Duma, Mikhali Rodzianko. said when I told him that neutrals had been informed more than once that Russia might accept separate peace. He did not say this in anger. Rather he smiled. His attitude was considerably like that of Mark Twain.
who, when informed of his own reorted demise, replied with a dry
chuckle that the report had been
grossly exaggerated.
Rodzianko was emphatic, but unfretted. He appeared to know where-

of he spoke.
"Peace now would be the greatest blow ever suffered by Russia." Shid-"Perhaps our greatest benefit to be

this. Economically, Germany has exploited us for long. She has called us the 'hinterland' of Europe, peopled by Russian barbarians fit only to be her vassals and a source of prost. "We have thrown off this yoke. The commercial treaty she imposed during our war with Japan, more beneficial to Germany than to us. no longer binds. When peace and victory come, Russia will hold the new freedom she has won, and develop her own industries to the profit of her own people.

Is no harm. Still, this is no time for heutrals to attempt to start negotiations."

Here the presiding officer of Russia's representative body laughed good-naturedly, ading: "And if the United States tries to make peace between Game, we will never forgive her."

Organize for Suffrage

In King George Co., Va.

Germany is beaten, we cannot get them. Can you wonder that every Russian says 'No!' when you mention peace Peasants for War. "But the peasants-about 90 per cent

of your population-are they for

more optimistic than they."

The leader of the biggest bloc, the controlling group in the Duma. replied with a satisfied smile: "They are, and they have every right to be. They were never more prosper ous than now. Their spirit is fine. You won't find any class of people in Russia

"What is the attitude of the peasant toward the war?" "He is for continuing it until Russia wins," was the reply. "He knows what German domination means and doesn't

want it."

"American newspapers are reporting lots of peace talk these days," I suggested. "What do you think of it?"

"Seems mostly of German origin,"
President Rodsianko said. "Most of it appears to come from Berlin, through your correspondents quoting German officials. The rest, to all appearances, is prepared by German agents in the United States,"

"But all neutral countries are hearing."

queried.
"All I can say is this," he answered:

derived from the war is our economic is doing most of the talking. If it does the Germans any good, however, to talk peace, let them talk. It certainly does this Economically, Germany has exploited us for long. She has called us the block of the talking. If it does the Germans any good, however, to talk peace, let them talk. It certainly does no harm. Still, this is no time for heutrals to attempt to start negotia-

In King George Co., Va.

Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner, president of the Kate Gordon Chapter of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, and Mrs. Lucy Hoe Boggs, prominent local suffragist, have reva., where they went to organize the county for suffrage and to form a woman's Democratic League. They were successful in both undertakings, they say, and were given a warm welcome by men and women in that vicinity. They were given use of the bistoric county court house for their come by men and women in that vicinity. They were given use of the historic county court house for their meetings. A huge "Votes for Women" canvas, twelve feet long, was placarded across the front of the ancient building, while the public square and the surrounding country were flooded with suffrage literature.

"Votes for Women was a new doctrine down there," said Mrs. Stoner today, "and farmers and their wives came from miles back in the country to attend meetings. They were all most enthusiastic."

Appointed Head of Red Cross Nursing Bureau

your correspondents quoting German officials. The rest, to all appearances, is prepared by German agents in the United States."

"But all neutral countries are hearing considerable about peace. Do you believe there is a movement on foot to bring about an early end to the war?" I bring about an early end to the war?" I queried.

As a result of the recent enrollment of more than 7,000 graduate nurses, Miss Clara D. Noyes, superintendent of the Bellevue Hospital Training School of New York, has been appointed superintendent for the nursing bureau of the Bellevue Hospital Training School of New York, has been appointment was made necessary by the magnitude of the work consequent to the large enrollment of consequent to the large enrollment nurses. Miss Noyes will take up new duties about October L